

true *B. labeo* of Brod. on pl. xxxv. fig. 207, but afterwards figured the present species, stating that in his opinion the latter was the normal condition of *labeo*, and the former probably an abnormal form. Since then other specimens of both *labeo* and *vicaria* have been obtained, and they show that the two are distinct species.

The present species can be distinguished from *sublabeo*, Ancy (= *Yatesi*, var. *sublabeo*, Dohrn, MS.), Bull. Soc. mal. Fr. vii. p. 153, by its light olive colour, the almost entire absence of markings, and the dark purple-brown colour of the columella and parietal wall. The remarkable development and curious punctured peristome of *labeo* separates it easily from *vicaria* and all other known species of the genus.

XV.—*Observations on some Buprestidæ from the West Indies and other Localities.* By CHARLES O. WATERHOUSE.

A FEW Buprestidæ have been submitted to me for determination by the West-India Committee of the British Association. They are as follows:—

1. *Psiloptera Guildingii*, Hope, from Mount Gay Estate (leeward side), Mustique Island, Grand Ance (south end), and Bequia Island, Grenada (*H. H. Smith*). These are all of a bluish green, the one from Bequia Island being the darkest. A small specimen ($6\frac{1}{2}$ lin.) from Union Island is a bright golden green and very much resembles *P. clara*.

2. *Chrysobothris tranquebarica*, Gm., from Caliveny Estate (windward side), Grenada (*H. H. Smith*).

3. *Chrysobothris pulchra*, L. & G., from St. George's (leeward side), Woburn (south end), and Mustique, Grenada (*H. H. Smith*).

4. *Mastogenius uniformis*, sp. n.

This species I have described below. My first impression was that it must be made the type of a new genus; but an examination of some allied forms has convinced me that this would be premature.

MASTOGENIUS.

This genus was founded on a species from Chili. With it has been associated a North-American species which Le Conte

described as a distinct genus under the name *Haplostethus*. If these species are to be considered as congeneric I see no reason why the following species may not all be included in the genus. There is considerable difference in the length of the basal joint of the tarsi, in the prosternal antennal groove, and in the form of the insects; but these are probably only specific differences. It seems to me not improbable that when these small and apparently rare insects are better known, the genus may be as world-wide in its distribution as *Agrilus*.

Two of the species I merely indicate without naming them, as I have only single specimens in imperfect condition; one of them, moreover, is without locality. The species which I have named *M. uniformis* is the most distant from the type species, its sculpture (both above and below) is peculiar, appearing like flattened granules. *M. felix* and the two other species indicated are near the typical *Mastogenius*, but are shorter, more convex, and have the thorax shaped more as in *Cardiophorus asellus* &c. The difference in the form of the apical segment of the abdomen may be sexual.

Mastogenius uniformis, sp. n.

Aureo-æneus, convexus, sat nitidus, subtiliter punctulatus; capite convexo, fronte vix canaliculata; thorace lateribus leviter arcuatis, basi truncato; elytris subparallelis, apice arcuatim attenuatis; antennis pedibusque fere nigris, tarsis brevibus flavescentibus.
Long. 2 mill.

Hab. Mount Gay Estate (leeward side), Grenada, W. I. (H. H. Smith).

I do not know of any Buprestid quite of this form; it reminds me somewhat of *Aurigena* in its outline, but has the thorax rather broader and more convex. The surface, when examined with the microscope, has somewhat the appearance of leather. Head convex, finely and not very closely punctured, with a slight median impressed line; below with a groove bordering the eye for the reception of the basal joints of the antennæ, the groove continued on to the sternum, but becoming gradually narrower and terminating about halfway between the front margin and the coxæ. Antennæ as long as the head and thorax together, the two basal joints moderately stout, the third joint rather slender, the following joints triangular, the terminal joint elliptical. Thorax transverse, convex, almost rectilinear at the base, not much narrowed at the base, arcuately rounded at the sides; finely and not very closely punctured. Scutellum rather small, curvilinear:

Elytra at the base not quite as broad as the broadest part of the thorax, about three times as long as the thorax, with a very slight transverse impression at the base, without other impressions; the punctuation irregular, fine but distinct, the punctures moderately separated from each other. Underside sculptured as above. Front and intermediate coxæ rather widely separated. The prosternal process broad, flat, parallel, truncate posteriorly, and fitting close to the metasternum, the process bordered on each side by a distinct but fine line, the lines diverging slightly as they approach the anterior margin of the prosternum; with a few large shallow punctures. Abdomen with no division between the first and second segments, together about half the length of the abdomen, the third and fourth short, the fifth semicircular. Tarsi short, the first joint scarcely longer than the second. Claws dilated at the base, the dilatation appearing in some positions like a large triangular tooth.

From the foregoing description it will be seen that this species differs from the typical species of *Mastogenius* in having a groove in the sternum for a portion of the antennæ, and in having the basal joint of the tarsi short &c.

Mastogenius felix, sp. n.

Oblongus, subparallelus, æneus, convexus, nitidus; capite leviter convexo, crebre evidentè punctato, medio vix sulcato; thorace elytris latiori, bene convexo, subtiliter crebre punctulato, lateribus rotundatis anguste marginatis; elytris subparallelis, ad apicem arcuatim angustatis, crebre subtiliter punctulatis, sub humeris leviter compressis, basi transversim impressis.

Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Hab. Transvaal.

The prosternum of this species has scarcely any trace of the groove mentioned in the foregoing species; the fine lines bordering it are rather more parallel, the surface appearing smooth, rather strongly and rather closely punctured (the punctures separated from each other by about the diameter of a puncture). Abdomen with the punctures not quite so close as on the prosternum, round, rather finer, each bearing a fine whitish hair; the apical segment emarginate in the middle. Antennæ rather slender, the two basal joints moderately large, the third slender, the fourth an isosceles triangle, a little longer than the third, the fifth about the same length, but broader at the apex, the following a little shorter. Tarsi with the basal joint about as long as the two following taken together.

Mastogenius, sp.

Niger, nitidus, convexus, crebre punctatus.
Long. $2\frac{3}{4}$ mill.

Hab. Hong Kong.

This species much resembles *M. felix*, but is black. The thorax is more rounded at the sides, much resembling the thorax of some *Cardiophori*. The prosternum has a distinct trace of the antennal groove; the surface appears smooth, the punctures distinct, separated from each other by about two diameters of a puncture; the fine lines bordering the sternum gently curved. Tarsi with the basal joint about equal to the two following taken together.

Mastogenius, sp.

Niger, nitidus, crebre sat fortiter punctatus.
Long. 3 mill.

Hab. ——. Received from the "Entomological Club."

Very close to the preceding, but much more strongly punctured. The head is much more distinctly sulcate. The thorax a little more convex.

XVI.—*New Species of Pyralidæ from the Khasia Hills.*

By W. WARREN, M.A., F.E.S.

[Continued from vol. xvii. p. 466.]

Subfamily *PYRAUSTINÆ*.Genus *SYLLYTHRIA*, Hübn.*Sylllythria metallica*, sp. n.

Fore wings yellow; the costa and hind margin broadly metallic purple; a black discal spot and another before it in the cell; antemedian, median, and postmedian lines blood-red, united in places by blood-red lines along the veins; the purple marginal line tinged with red internally; fringe yellow, with red base. Hind wings white, somewhat yellowish tinged; a metallic purple blotch on hind margin in middle, preceded by some red scales. Head, face, thorax, and abdomen yellow, with red scales intermingled. The whole surface of both wings and of body is dusted with